

**CITY OF WILLIAMSTON
CITY COUNCIL
JUNE 8, 2009
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES**

1. Call To Order:

The meeting was called to order at 7:02 p.m. in the City Hall Council Chambers by Mayor Pro-tem Michael Moody and the Pledge of Allegiance was recited.

3. Roll Call:

Mayor Pro-tem Michael Moody, Council members John Pratt, Carmen Siciliano, Traci Smith, Scott VanAllsburg, and Ken Zichi. Absent: Michelle Hyne (arrived at 7:30 p.m.)

Also Present:

Interim City Manager Timothy Allard, City Clerk Holly Thompson, City Attorney Bonnie Toskey, Police Chief Mark Hetfield, DPW Director Gary Haney, WWTP Director Leroy Smith, Treasurer Alan Dolley, C2AE Engineer Scott DeVries, Kevin Feuka, Bob Farrier, JFM Productions, *Enterprise* Reporter Brad Ritter, citizens Brooke Locke, Larry Stafford, Terri Campbell, Cliff Hart, Tim Grant, W Harrison Smith, Tony Conley, and other members of the public.

4. Approval of Agenda:

Motion by **Pratt**, second by **VanAllsburg**, to add items 9g. Award of Engineering Services Contract for North Williamston Road Pavement Rehabilitation, and 9h. Letter Certifying City Manager Tim Allard as Certifying Officer for documentation regarding Progress Court to the agenda. **Motion passed by voice vote.**

Motion by **VanAllsburg**, second by **Siciliano**, to approve the agenda as amended. **Motion passed by voice vote.**

5. Public Hearing- 2009/2010 Fiscal Year Budget:

The public hearing was opened at 7:08 p.m.

Manager Allard gave a synopsis of the proposed 2009/2010 fiscal year budget.

Larry Stafford asked for an update on the progress of paving the Middle Street parking lot. He stated that the project should be a high priority for the City. He was of the understanding that the parking lot would be paved this year.

Manager Allard responded that he will follow up on the issue.

The public hearing closed at 7:25 p.m.

6. Audience Participation:

Terri Campbell, 308 Fulton St., questioned why there is not a City Manager report included in the packets.

Mayor Pro-tem Moody answered that the Manager reports are included throughout the packet, not just under the staff reports.

Cliff Hart commented that he is attending the meeting to represent the Chamber and invited the Council to attend their meeting.

7. Council Minutes of May 26, 2009 & Special Council Minutes of June 3, 2009:

Motion by **Siciliano**, second by **Zichi**, to approve the May 26, 2009 regular Council minutes as presented. **Motion passed by voice vote.**

Motion by **Siciliano**, second by **Smith**, to approve the June 3, 2009 special Council minutes as presented. **Motion passed by voice vote.**

8. Accounts Payable:

Councilman Siciliano reported that the accounts payable totaled \$126,509.80 with reference #'s 56606-56684.

Motion by **Siciliano**, second by **Zichi**, to approve the accounts payable as presented, reference #'s 56606-56684. Yes: VanAllsburg, Zichi, Hyne, Moody, Siciliano, Smith. No: Pratt. **Motion passed.**

9. Action Items

9a. Re-appointment of Kathleen DeForest & Timothy Grant to the EDC/TIFA for a term to expire 6-30-15 and Phillis Chirico to the Parks & Recreation Commission for a term to expire 6-30-12:

Motion by **Siciliano**, second by **Pratt**, to concur with the Mayor's appointments of Kathleen DeForest and Timothy Grant to the EDC/TIFA and Phillis Chirico to the Parks & Recreation Commission. Yes: Zichi, Hyne, Moody, Pratt, Siciliano, Smith, VanAllsburg. No: None. **Motion passed.**

9b. Request of Mr. Tony Conley for exclusive use of McCormick Park for the Williamston Music Festival during event dates:

Motion by **Moody**, second by **Pratt**, to approve Tony Conley's request for exclusive use of McCormick Park and allow the exclusive right to have vendors providing goods and services and reference the May 26th decision made by the City Council. Yes: Hyne, Moody, Pratt, Siciliano, Smith, VanAllsburg, Zichi. No: None. **Motion passed.**

9c. Request of Ms Teri Montgomery representing the Kiwanis Club to approve application for use of McCormick Park, restricted to the playground general area, on same dates and times as the Williamston Music Festival:

Motion by **Moody**, second by **Siciliano**, to deny the request of Teri Montgomery to use McCormick Park for Kiwanis fundraisers and request that she work with Tony Conley, the Farmers' Market, or select an alternative day. Yes: Moody, Pratt, Siciliano, Smith, VanAllsburg, Zichi, Hyne. No: None. **Motion passed.**

9d. Recommendation to approve MML Liability and Property Pool Proof of Loss Statement:

Motion by **Moody**, second by **Zichi**, to approve the MML Liability and Property Pool Proof of Loss Statement as presented. Yes: Pratt, Siciliano, Smith, VanAllsburg, Zichi, Hyne, Moody. No: None. **Motion passed.**

9e. Recommendation to approve Addendum No. 2 to Granger Agreement pertaining to I-96 Industrial Park proposed Progress Court roadway and utilities:

Motion by **Moody**, second by **Siciliano**, to approve the addendum No. 2 to the Granger Agreement pertaining to the I-96 Industrial Park proposed Progress Court roadway and utilities as presented. Yes: Siciliano, Smith, VanAllsburg, Zichi, Hyne, Moody. No: None. **Motion passed.**

9f. Committee update of wages and fringe benefit package for City Manager position:

Motion by **Pratt**, second by **VanAllsburg**, to have the committee work with the Attorney to determine a salary range, benefit package, and draft contract to use for any City Manager. Yes: Smith, VanAllsburg, Hyne, Moody, Pratt, Siciliano. No: Zichi. **Motion passed.**

9g. Award of Engineering Services Contract for North Williamston Road Pavement Rehabilitation:

Motion by **Pratt**, second by **Moody**, to approve a contract with C2AE in the amount of \$20,560 for design (\$8260) and construction (\$12,300) engineering services rehabilitation project from highway I-96 north 2/10 of a mile, subject to the approval of the City Attorney as to form, and to approve a total project budget of \$145,860 comprised of \$64,400 in Small Urban Stimulus Grant funds and \$81,460 in City funds. Yes: Moody, Pratt, Siciliano, Smith, VanAllsburg, Zichi, Hyne. No: None. **Motion passed.**

9h. Letter Certifying Interim City Manager Tim Allard as Certifying Officer for documentation regarding Progress Court:

Motion by **Pratt**, second by **Moody**, to approve the letter designating Tim Allard, Interim City Manager, as certifying officer for all documentation regarding the Progress Court Extension project in the I-96 Industrial Park in Williamston, Michigan. Yes: Hyne, Moody, Pratt, Siciliano, Smith, VanAllsburg, Zichi. No: None. **Motion passed.**

10. Presentation of information concerning Sewer and Water operations by City Manager and C2AE:

Hyne: Mr. Allard?

Allard: Well thank you. The purpose of inviting C2AE here tonight was to identify the high priority of water/sewer that I think the Council would be best served to learn more about particularly as we move into the new fiscal year and there's further budget decisions to be made. Again, there are four particular projects, one would be the waste water treatment plant, and the sanitary sewer serving to the plant directly and then we have the north Williamston water main replacement program and thirdly we have the High Street water main replacement that pertains to a dead end situation that provides some iron build up and would be better served if it were included into a loop system consistent with the rest of the City and then the fourth item in order of priority has to do with three of our water wells actually four of our water wells if you will over in the forty acre area south of town off of Linn Road and there's various ways that we could approach this. Some of it we could do on a pay

as you go basis, some of it could be done in one year or over a course of two or three years, but others we may find that it is of such a magnitude and importance that it needs to be done you know in the short run, sooner than later, and possibly financed over a longer period of years and those are all options that we need to discover and contemplate. Now we don't have the answers to all those things tonight, rather what we intend to accomplish hopefully is to simply present the context and then the breadth of some of these important projects that we've identified and I've been working with the engineers here over the course of the last two or three weeks in preparation for tonight and we've got as you can see a slide show and Scott DeVries here with C2AE will be leading the discussion and I would encourage you to ask question of them even as he is going through the process and I think you'll find it very enlightening and informative.

Hyne: Thank you. Appreciate you being here and presenting to us tonight. Thank you.

DeVries: Thank you very much. There's been several studies done in the past and what we're trying to do tonight is to bring forward just our prioritized sanitary and water projects that are of utmost importance right now. We have gotten stuff going on the Red Cedar sanitary sewer project and that includes a little bit of work at the Waste Water Treatment Plant. There's the north end water main replacement project which Council had gotten us going on that. That actually got going in 2008 and the drawings are all set and ready to go. There's the High Street water main loop which is another area that was identified in the water reliability study that was done in 2008 and then in that same reliability study there was some information brought forward that there was some things to be looking at in the Deer Creek well field with improvements to the wells in that area. I'm going to step through these projects; a little more time is going to be focused on things at the waste water treatment plant and the crossing of the Red Cedar River. The original cast iron and clay pipes were installed in that area in the 1940's, that was prior to the waste water treatment plant being built. The plant followed suit very quickly thereafter. It's served the City very well for many years. In 1991 there was some heavy infiltration that was being impacted in the 12 inch line that crossed the golf course and at that point in time the City elected to have it replaced with an 18 inch pvc sewer thus reducing a very big INI source to the system. In 2004 the City initiated a sanitary sewer collection system study and those results became available to the City in January 2005. As a part of that study this particular area of, the head works, or right in front of the head works at the plant where the existing 12 inch that crops the river which had not been replaced as a part of the 18 inch sewer project was brought forward as well as at that time in 1991 the limits of the City weren't near what they were into 2000. So in 2005 when they completed that study they found that expansion had occurred at a higher rate than what was originally anticipated so that the study came forward and said hey this needs to be a 24 inch line across any river and going across the golf course in the future to be able to meet your future needs. That project was planned on 2005/2006 the capital improvements projects that were looked at, talked about within the City and the Council, there was a \$600,000 number which matched what the study had in it and prior to the schedule, to be done out in 2009. In the 2008 CIP, prior to that CIP City staff had talked about some of it and said hey do we need to do this entire reach and then take a look at it and see what you think about the crossing

of the river. At that time we found that there was a little bit of light maybe on the crossing of the river, that you don't need to do the entire golf course at this time, that's a pipe bursting project that you can do in the future as your needs come forward. There were some issues though and we'll talk about those in a couple minutes with what happens with the Red Cedar River crossing and then what's happening between there and the treatment plant.

Allard: So Scott essentially the 2006 CIP was scaled down from \$600,000 to \$400,000 changing the scope of the project somewhat.

DeVries: Correct, correct. We said we'll take a look of where the 18 inch line was and only into where the screw pumps are, that entire portion that you use a budgetary number \$400,000 you should be in pretty good shape. So Council initiated a request for a proposal, that work was done in the fall and we were, I think it was around November 1st we were authorized to move forward with the project, we had the folks out there surveying in the dead of winter, we took shots all throughout the Red Cedar River. The reason of doing that is because we need to contour the bottom of the river, the sewer pipe crosses it and I'm going to show you what happens in that area. We also had to do some soil investigations because the soils are very critical to what happens in that area with high ground water table and they're very sandy and silty soils. That has an impact on what the contractors can do when they go to construct. We had a meeting with City staff in February, we brought forth an issue with the elevations coming into the plant and what we would need for crossing the river, said hey we're going to need some additional soil information because we have to look at doing some stuff with the pump station and the screw pumps, so they said yes, go ahead and do that, we got initial soil boring as staff changes we've talked with Mr. Dolley and Mr. Allard brought them up to speed with what's going on with the project and here we are today. That's kind of the history of things. Now the sewer itself, this is the Brookshire Golf Course, there's two lines shown here, one was the abandoned 12 inch lines further to the south, there's the newer 18 inch line crossing the golf course. They join together here, this line was built and abandoned back in 91, 92. The existing cast iron pipe crossing the river was still in place and is still in place today. There is a manhole over on this side here that nobody knew existed. Our surveyors were out there and they got a little word from me and the staff meeting because they were little hound dogs and they found the thing three feet deep. But City staff was able to come back later and raise that thing to the surface and it has really helped in further investigations out there.

Allard: Yeah, we've since televised both the section underneath the river which was just done a few days ago and also which is a 100 foot span of cast iron then we just about a week or ten days ago, televised the 40 foot, 12 inch clay pipe that runs from there to the plant.

DeVries: Just incidentally this 18 inch line and the 12 inch line and so forth is one of two pipes that leads to the waste water treatment plant. There's a ten inch line that runs up here and comes down Sunset Street and comes into the plant, this serves this quarter of town over here. There's also a forced main that pumps by gravity from Corwin Road pump station and dumps into the chamber right here as well.

That's the majority of the City's flow, I would say less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of it runs through this line and crosses the river and comes into the plant there, so it is a critical part of your infrastructure. I'm going to zoom in a little bit on this and I'm going to use this slide for a few different things. The original intent when the City hired us to take a look at this project was to come across the river and redo the structures that are right here and tie into the screw pumps that are located right here. You can see them, they're pretty long, basically they're screws that lie on their side on an angle and they work like an Archimedes pump from the Greek time period. They basically just kind of screw the water on up there and hoist it up to the top. What happens in a waste water treatment plant is you want to start at the head of the plant with the water up here and kind of let it run by gravity down through the plant. It saves you energy costs, you don't have to pump it, and so forth. But you do have to bring it in because the nature of sewers throughout town is, it's always going downhill, downhill, downhill, you naturally follow the water courses in town so oftentimes the waste water treatment plant has located in one of your lowest parts of town. Well you just can't build that down into the ground water table and have it discharge so you got to pump it up at that point. Let's see here. The 12 inch line is located here. The unknown manhole is there. For all the City knew that that line went from there over to there before so it was kind of very enlightening to find that it actually makes this little bend right here and we would have been looking in the wrong place. The force main from Corwin Road comes in over here and ties into this square structure. The square structure we believe has been there since, oh in the beginning of the sewers and waste water plant in this area. The City staff has supplied me that, it's a good thing it's a couple hours after dinner right now, the ten inch line comes into that chamber as well, all the flow in the City runs through this chamber and comes over into screw pumps. The original thought was going this way and fix up this structure or replace this structure. What we've found is that because of the elevations through here in the river...

Allard: Could you go back to that slide for a moment Scott? I wanted to point out, I believe when you said the original project was, what am I trying to get at? There's been talk about the \$400,000 that's been brought up for the last two years and I'd like you to touch upon what was the scope and the limits of that project, I believe it's the pipe under the river and that forty foot section that goes into the plant.

DeVries: That scope was to tie on right about that manhole there and across the river. Set some structure up on this side, get up and tie in here, take the ten inch line, tie it in, take the forced main, tie it in. Now there was probably two structures that we're going to need on this side.

Allard: And what we've found is as the field was being done just five months ago or so, that taking elevations and doing some further research that the original proposal has some flaws in it and would need to be redesigned at some additional expense and that's what we want to talk about is what we originally thought was the case you know five, six months ago or even longer, and what we know to be the case today.

DeVries: So to build on that since this is up here already, the City's investigations have found that the sewer that is right here in the clay line and the video taping that's been done, this is where it's been talked about that there's some cracks and

some problems, that's the line right there. It currently dips down, sewers are laid on a straight grade from one elevation at one structure down to the other structure and what happens right now is it goes down and dips down and it comes up, the pipe that's cracked and so forth. That happens if you have cracks and so forth in the pipe, because the surrounding soil material that's around that, as it starts to leak in, it creates a void, so the pipe will sink down. It seems kind of counterintuitive as to why a pipe would sink under all that dirt, well that's what happens. Our soil borings indicate that there's a good ten foot, well from the surface down ten foot, is where the water table is normally and it does fluctuate and it has a heavy bearing on the river, you're very close to the river and you have you know very sandy soils there. So the pipe itself in at this location, it would take us about fifteen feet to get down to the invert about sixteen feet to get to where we would normally build the pipe bedding layer so the contractor to do a repair there and this is one of the things we talked about, if something happens and there's an emergency before anything else can happen, what would the City have to do and one of those things would be is, we've been meeting and talking about contingency planning, how to handle this because if all that flow coming from the City can't get over here to the pumps you've got a big problem. You can overflows into the river, you can have all kinds of other issues, backups into the system into people's homes. So we've been talking about making contingency plans in the interim and the City has talked with the contractor getting some information about trying to get a repair in there if we need to, so we're making those plans right now. The City has also video taped the cast iron pipe through here. Our survey did also indicate that you know normally water likes to flow down hill, so this pipe is leaning backwards for a total of about six inches which causes another problem. When a pipe does that, you've got grease that likes to build up because grease likes to float to the top of the water so it gets stuck in that area because it can't go beyond that little jump. That has caused a back for the City in the past.

Allard: I might add, through televising that cast iron pipe under the river we did find that there's no structural fractures in it. So it's withheld since the 1940's, it's still holding up pretty well given the age but it is just a twelve inch pipe and so we have eighteen inches coming into a bottle neck of twelve inches carrying it under the river and then into the plant.

DeVries: The cast iron versus what we would use today if we were to use an iron pipe it would be ductile iron, cast iron I guess I would say think of it more like an eggshell, if you were to tap on it, it can crack and break. The ductile iron would be something that would be more pliable, I know you don't think of iron as pliable but it's not going to fracture and hash as much of a catastrophic problem as what it could do with cast iron.

Allard: There's been great advances in metal over the last sixty years.

VanAllsburg: For sure.

DeVries: So I will move on. This is a cross section, this is the golf course side over here. Here is the land surface, here's the river bottom that we have surveyed in a detailed way. At the time we did the survey the water level was here, we all know

that the Red Cedar likes to jump up here, go across the golf course, come on back down, and so forth, so the manholes that are across the golf course either are sticking up at the one by the bank there, or when this line was replaced, they were installed with special castings that seal so that the water could be over top of them and it doesn't go on into the sewer. As long as everything was installed correctly, everything is fine. The problem we have is there's only about four to six inches of cover over top of the cast iron pipe right now in the river. If we are to replace this, we can't replace it at that same grade, we have to replace it with a minimum of three foot of cover regardless of what pipe size you use, whether it's a twelve inch, an eight inch, a two inch, thirty-six inch, it doesn't matter, it's got to have a minimum of three foot of cover. Something else to keep in mind, we were thinking back on this, is why would they have installed this, well this may not have been installed with this little of cover on it. It may have been installed in earlier times with much more cover and due to scour in the river; it may have lost that cover. This has been here for sixty years. The other thing that I'll think back on that could have had an impact is well there used to be a dam over here in Williamston, that dam is gone and as part of that the hydraulics changed throughout the river system. So I'm not saying that it was, but it may have had an impact on the scouring.

Allard: And I'd also like to point out that river beds tend to get deeper and deeper over time. You look at the Grand Canyon and there's a river at the bottom of the Grand Canyon, you know it's through that mechanical erosion that takes place over many years that just erodes away the bed and brings it down lower and lower, now approaching the existing twelve inch cast iron pipe. I also just want to point out that you can see that slight inversion underneath the river, rather than following the gravity flow, you know high in the right, low in the left, it actually goes up a little bit and that's presents the problem that Scott was referring to.

DeVries: We don't have exact measurements as to how much this pipe gets over here, but this is the area that the dip occurs, and the cracking in the pipeline. The screw pumps, you know the one thought is well can't we just run this over to the screw pumps, well the problem is by the time you do this and try and run in over here, we're coming in below the elevation of the concrete structure that's out there. Well can't you just you know pop holes and make that thing deeper. Due to the conditions that are out there, you would spend much more money trying to go in and deepen the structure because you've got a whole structure over top of it and to try and construct something underneath it doesn't work. You're much better to set a new structure off to the side, put in submersible pumps and go forward that way. This is a look inside the wonderful square chamber. Here's the forced main from Corwin Road as it dumps in, it sprays all over the place. You can take a look at the impact on the concrete here. This structure has walls that are you know several inches thick of concrete. We believe that you've lost several inches, of the concrete surface. Basically what happens is, is the sewage goes septic and as it comes back and it gets exposed to the air in here it turns, there's bacteria that turn into, that create hydrogen sulfide or sulfuric acid basically and that attacks concrete, attacks iron. The flow from the clay pipe goes across the chamber and then there's another manhole just outside this and it goes over to the screw pumps as they are right now. Another look down that chamber, here's the steps, one, two, three, whoa and there's no more steps. So you can see this looks like with the concrete here...

Allard: I want to point out that the lower steps have been eaten away entirely by that sulfuric acid, so it's actually eaten right through the metal steps.

DeVries: Basically there's just the top steps; there's nothing at the bottom.

Allard: Yeah, it's a long step down.

DeVries: This is our lost manhole. It's actually in pretty decent shape, a little dark down at the bottom, but when you go down here, it hasn't really eaten through things too much. It's done pretty well through the ages. Here's the cast iron pipe that comes from the river. Here's the clay pipe on the other side. The City has access to these which is good. Existing screw pumps, we have a few things to talk about here. They're about 23 years old. They normally have a useful life about 25 years. You can't really see it here, but if you zoom in on these things, you'll see that the fins that are on there have large amounts of metal missing. They are heavily worn. The trough area normally would have a clearance would have a clearance between the screw edge and the trough of about a quarter inch and as it turns and the water gets up there, you'll lose a little bit of water back down because of that clearance. Right now they currently have about an inch and a half, so you're losing a tremendous amount of water back in through there. They are at the end of their useful life. You are spending a lot of extra money, I don't have the figures, but you're spending extra money in electricity right now, because it takes electricity to run these pumps.

Pratt: Is that, can I ask, does that get back into the system then? Does that infiltrate back into the system and has to be treated again?

DeVries: Well it just takes more effort to keep pumping and pumping and pumping. Say your pump with, let's say it would pump 900 gallons a minute, okay and if it's only 50% efficient, it's only going to pump 450. So you're going to run into that other pump next to it in order to get the same amount up.

Smith: I'd like to add that what currently happens right now is if you take 950 gallons a minute and figure out what that is in an MGD rate coming in, what happens if I had around 750,000 gallons somewhere in there, I start having a lag scoop come on. That's too early for that. Okay, I shouldn't get that until that screw pump's maxed at 950 gallons a minute or somewhere in there. They're coming on much sooner than that which indicates as Scott was saying the wear. I had already relined two of the troughs on the screw pump number one which is to the left and then number two in the center, four years ago or so. We cleaned it, we had a cement contractor come out and we dumped this fiber stuff, because they were eaten so bad that the head works had unscrewed the bottom four to six inches eaten away. So what that means is that the water has to come up higher into that wet well before it's picked up. So that's based on the amount they had in front of them before, where they can grab the water where it's submersible.

Allard: And we're guessing that it's probably running 50%-60% efficiency right now, something like that.

Smith: That's a pretty good guess. Yeah.

Pratt: Well that's not acceptable is it?

Smith: I talked to the manufacturer on those and they said about 25 years on those. Well we're at 23 now.

VanAllsburg: We got two years left.

Smith: That was one of the options that are going to be coming up in a year and a half on the next budget about replacing those screws or doing something with it.

Allard: And we've got some things that we're going to talk about tonight, very shortly here.

DeVries: The last problem you note is that we already had problems with thermal expansion when the sun hits these things and you know they change. The stuff comes back and it comes down and there's problems, so he's got to go through there and cool them down with some water first before he can start up another pump which isn't the most reliable thing to do.

Smith: Which is why ???? expands so much and then ????.

DeVries: So what can we do just to fix it, if we're not going to make any changes with the crossing pipe, the City found that they had an estimate to dig up the clay pipe, you'd have to do some heavy de-watering in that area so we've got a bunch there, asphalt and restoration around that area. The screw pump replacement is pretty expensive for three screw pumps because you've got to hire cranes, you've got to get those things out of there, you got to put the new ones in, you've got to rework the electrical because that's the time to do that stuff, fixing mechanical things that are going on. Bypass pumping, that's the other problem that you have. When you go to dig up and fix the clay pipe, you now have got to worry about bypass pumping. The question that's asked by City folks is that, okay can't we just line the across the Red Cedar and buy us some time, this won't buy us any capacity but it's going to buy us some time. So you know we've looked into some lining costs and we've got, the problem with this is it's more expensive than what you would normally do just out in the road, because of the geographic separation between one side of the river and the other and across the golf course you can't get heavy equipment in over there, in fact a lot of times there's water ponded just on the other side of the manholes that are there. So we put together what this would run if you put it all together into one project and granted the City may do this stuff as individual things as needed and because this is all estimated and normally at this point without doing designs, we could be in contingencies of 15%. Engineering would incur some costs on there for things that would be involved with the large components. Some of this stuff the City would do on their own. Compare that to what we do if we went back and put in a lift station. The lift station would cost you just under a half a million dollars. That's in lieu of the screw pumps. This also is going to buy you the future capacities that you would need because everything is

getting to lower depths. At this point we can cross the river with the appropriate size pipe, have it hit the lift station on the other side and you'll have your future capacities for the, I guess the duration of what the collection system study had. We would re-route the Corwin Road force main and the discharge drop, take care of the issue that's going on there with the hydrogen sulfide. Materials would be used that would be resistant to that. You'd have to remove the screw pumps, well you should. I guess you could choose to leave them in there and they can stink away, but you'd have to remove the screw pumps and do some structure modifications to make that area a little more usable in the future and then there's a little more asphalt restoration, but you'll be serving a bigger area. Contingencies again, our current contract that we were working under, this is design and construction phases mixed in, to add in the pump station, we would need approximately this, the soils investigation, that stuff is done. The total project, this probably should range between seven fifty and a million dollars. I think this is a very safe number here. The way contracts have been coming in lately, you may do much better at this, but I wouldn't promise it to you in a presentation. Talking with City staff is, okay we got to spend all this just to get no future capacity...

Allard: The other number was about \$575,000 versus \$900,000.

VanAllsburg: Right, if it's a no brainer.

DeVries: So you know, you spend all kinds of money and get no reward out of it in the end except that you're just band aiding your system, or you do something and you fix it the right way. The challenge is, how do you afford it. That's why we want to bring it to you guys so that everyone's on the same...

Allard: And there's this time element as well. I mean ideally we'd address this one way or the other this construction season, because of the condition of that one pipe that has some fracture in it leading into the waste water treatment plant. Potentially that could be done if we acted relatively quickly. But I think another important factor is not only do we have no capacity increase with option A, but we're already pretty much maxed out in capacity right now. You know if we had excess capacities then I might be doing this differently but when we're running approximately 83% capacity and realize that maybe 80% is a safe margin and we shouldn't really go much beyond that, the first option is going to do nothing more than maintain the status quo with a longer lasting pipe but with no new capacity. This approach however will probably buy us 40 years, maybe more of capacity with anticipated growth that would be reasonably expected for this kind of community.

Hyne: Councilmember VanAllsburg.

VanAllsburg: So what would be the implication of doing this, does this tie into the sewage rates? Or is...

Allard: Potentially. You know I've initiated discussions with our finance man who has served the City in the past bond issues and so forth and he suggested that the debt service with given the current rates and the current rates, years of 15-20 that you can go out into the market place and no longer these days, that you could

probably take 10% of the bond issue and equate that to the annual debt service so if we're looking at \$900,000 or maybe say \$800,000, we might be of a project cost, it might be an \$80,000 a year debt service expense to finance that over 15 or 20 years. You know just in broad numbers.

Pratt: Then that would go against the water/sewer bill.

Allard: That's right, that's right and we'd have to then evaluate, do a rate study to determine whether there's adequate reserves in our unrestricted net assets to cover that debt service or whether or not there'd need to be some kind of an adjustment in the rates or otherwise another option would be a transfer from the general fund. Sometimes you can see that as another option. So there's different options, different ways of looking at this but I thought what would be important to do is to take a look at this important project, this is number one in my mind, but also look at the other three yet to be presented in a more summarized fashion tonight and then get some sense of the context of these projects and then start having some further discussions at a later date but soon I would hope about, you know how important are these, when do we need to do them, and how are we going to get it done.

DeVries: We were asked what could be scheduled if we decided that this is really important you need to get on it. Well the fast track schedule would be to get authorized almost immediately, get the thing in for design, get DEQ permits. We would have to call in some favors on DEQ permits because you get across the river and to do the environmental on that is normally a very lengthy process, however if you go to DEQ and say look you know there's this potential for this kind of a problem do you want this to discharge, they're more likely to work with us on it. The other thing is that that's one branch of DEQ and another branch of DEQ is the one that supervises what's happening with your sanitary system and they would very much be in favor of doing something like this and they would offer assistance in the proof of why this is important to move on expeditiously. The bids would be received, the objective is if you're going with a fast track schedule to try and give yourself an opportunity to get this Red Cedar crossing along the river. If you miss this opportunity then the thing to do would be to have the lift station start up construction to construct that and then catch the river crossing then in the following summer. The beauty of the way that this is laid out right now is, I could go back to the other photo but, all this work would be constructed off to the side of the existing system. You don't have to do the bypass pumping across the river at any point in time. You can construct the lift station, you construct the pipes, you put a bulkhead in, a plug on the golf course side and once that station is operational, ready to run and pump, take that out, that starts taking that flow from across the river then you go to the other side and you connect in the Sunset and Corwin Road.

Allard: So it'd also be done with virtually no impact on treatment of waste water in the community.

Pratt: Where's Sunset? You keep saying Sunset.

DeVries: It's actually a little road that makes the turn and goes right into the waste water treatment plant.

Pratt: Okay, that's what I was thinking.

DeVries: It may be what 200 feet long?

Pratt: Okay.

Smith: It looks like its McCormick.

Pratt: Okay, it does. I just needed you know...

Hyne: I guess my question is when we were talking about funding and then dealing with DEQ and the urgency potentially involved, what would be the opportunity for any grant funding available through the state or federal government on a project like this?

DeVries: To take advantage of stimulus fundings, that time period is gone.

Hyne: So in other words, any projects that we were supposed to submit and we did not, we've lost that opportunity. Is that correct?

DeVries: For the federal stimulus package, however the way that money...

Hyne: No, have we lost that opportunity?

DeVries: I believe so unless they come forward with another package. Right now one of the things that's been happening is communities that had said that they were going to go that way, some of them are backing out, so some things are changing in that but we don't know what's going to happen, the landscape is continually changing.

Hyne: And I just want to note also, I went to a Chamber of Commerce lunch with Mr. Allard and they had the State of Michigan there and I was talking to the one gentleman regarding stimulus money and unfortunately although we've paid for engineering in 12 projects, they were never submitted. He said, he did state to me to go to the site under recovery and that there still may be a possibility.

DeVries: The ARRA?

Hyne: It's www.michigan.gov/recovery.

DeVries: Another thing to add about this is that the way that the stimulus money came down through the existing programs, they got it down through the SRF, State Revolving Fund, which is normally a loan fund. What they did is they made it a negative interest loan so that that's how the grant, but that's how that happened. But they also still required all of the normal requirements of an SRF program which meant that you had to have an SRF program in place, you had to qualify for the project to be funded. The infiltration rates that you guys have, the INI that you have,

they would normally require you to go in and do an SSES program first before they would fund the project.

Allard: That's a sanitary sewer evaluation study.

DeVries: Yes, you would go through and do an engineering study, you would do investigations out of your system, you would identify the inflow and infiltration areas and then come up with projects that would take care of those. So it wasn't just a you could take this project and line it up and it goes in and off you go. There was some other requirements that you had to meet.

Hyne: Correct and I believe, it was my understanding that we were attempting to proceed with some of that.

Allard: If I may address your question also in terms of other funding opportunities, I mentioned earlier this evening that I've had couple of meetings with the Ingham County Drain Commissioner, Patrick Lindemann and he's introduced me to a couple of different ideas, one of which is that it's possible we could partner with the County Drain Commissioner's office for water and sewer projects and somewhat take advantage of their good credit rating and the size of their operation, he suggested that we might be able to cut something off on the interest rates on a bond, if we should consider that, as much as 1% or 2%. Now that's just some discussions that we had had. I'm along with the engineers and the website and other resources, looking at any and all funding opportunities we might have through loans, grants, or partnerships with others.

Hyne: Now as far as like going to state funding through the stimulus as federal, basically it's funneled through the state, but as far as state, is there any grant opportunities through any other state agency or department that you're aware of? Or maybe you could report back to us if you had that opportunity? Yes sir.

Feuka: Let me just be clear, one other small possibility and that's through the Rural Development Program. Rural Development received a lot of money through its program; in fact the Upper Peninsula region is one of the highest regions in the country for receiving grant money. I don't know anything about your rate structure but we can take a look at it. We looked at this for another community that had very little debt. It was a moderate income level community, but their rate structure was so low that rural development couldn't substantiate a grant for them. They're still going through their stimulus money and as far as I know they haven't moved into their conditional year's allocation from the federal agency so that may still be an opportunity in your rate structure. So it's at least worth looking into.

Allard: I'd like just to interject, the person speaking over here is Kevin Feuka, who's the principal with C2AE and he's also joined by Bob Farrier who's with the same company so we've got the three of them representing C2AE here tonight.

Hyne: Thank you and welcome. Appreciate it.

Feuka: Just want to elaborate on that one a little bit further then. The state program, the SRF that he was talking about, their rate was roughly around 2 1/2% percent interest rate for up to a 20 year term and they were the ones that did have principal forgiveness so they couldn't call it a grant. That actually went up to as much as 40% because people weren't using the money, either they couldn't substantiate their portion of the debt, carry it through, or whatever reason but that is a very formal process that you go through and deadlines are June 1st of every year. It's a review of a massive project plan for that, so that was one opportunity that the rural development is so substantially funded they've had a flurry of things going through. Their term, they look at a grant loan ratio. Generally a grant on the order of 25% if you qualify, but their term on the loan is out 40 years so it's one of those catch 22's depending on how much you want to throw into the program. Very few communities carry it the full 40 years. They might refinance it, but their rate structure for their loans were I think 2 3/4, 3 3/4, and 4 5/8, depending on where you were with the income levels so a lot of numbers, I didn't mean to confuse you but there's one other option to look at and consider before you just go right into the bond process.

Hyne: I think all of us would appreciate just reviewing any federal or state grants that would be available and we have that information at the next meeting if we could too.

Farrier: One of the things, we don't want you to forget in the process is, what happened with the stimulus money was a very impacted program. Keep in mind that the decision timeline which came so quickly was the fact that when you get into the SRF and we're just completing several of these for communities, you can spend a very large amount of money because they're going to ask you for a very detailed report system that has to identify for example the SSES, and the INI which is, if you have a lot of inflow and a lot of directed impact, it can only reach a certain ratio otherwise you don't qualify. So you could spend \$50,000-\$70,000 on a report because this is a 20 year plan okay, and the only way you get the money from SRS is to have an SRF plan. So it would be quite an initial commitment unless you really had some major things that you were going to get into and the gamble was when that started and the grant part was where are you going to end up and what were they going to do and it wasn't very clear right down to the very last minutes of what to do in fact, that's why many initiated some things and then found out what the commitment was and then they said well we'll bond it or do something because they weren't gaining because there wasn't a lot of grant monies and keep in mind that when you're getting the SRF there's what, they have the eligibility requirements, which means that you pay for what it was impacting but you don't pay for any upsizing, you have to pay for that out of your pocket. So it's a plus, minus another scenario, so you could appear to be getting 50% monies but in the long run pay a larger amount and the timeline is very committed. Whereas you can bond it or you can get other funding very similar without that extra impacted thing. So there's a lot of things to consider at the point that that was. The larger the project, the bigger benefit it was going to gain, the smaller one you could really not gain that much. So that was the gamble with the decision making process for updating there. But I believe what we have here, you still have some options, like Kevin was indicating that you could be comfortable with and yet to do it, we haven't reached a critical

point where at this point we've identified something's going to fail, but you have reached the maximum point where if somebody wanted to move into town and create a lot of flow, that you're done. You can't do that and in fact you're really having problems with any impacts that happen here. So that's what we're trying to say and really if you look at the schedule here no matter which agenda you pick of which one you do first your end result timeline is probably still similar so the staging can all be done so the intent is not to give you a, well you're in a bad boat situation, something like this but, there is an immediacy within a very short time to be ahead of this so that something doesn't happen to create, nothing's worse than they have to go do something when you don't have any option and then it costs you a lot more and you're right on the edge of that, that's what this is really telling you. Just to clarify that.

Zichi: That's why we've been working on this since 2005.

Farrier: Yes, exactly.

Hyne: You know what I'd like to clarify though too, I mean just for the sake, you know I don't want to go backwards, I want to move forward, but I also think that there's something important here that needs to be established, so the response to the Council is apparent. The question has been raised many times over the last few years about our capacity level, about the condition of the plant, and we were reassured, I was reassured, time and time again, the capacity level was adequate, we were okay, and apparently that is not the case, and I have to say that it bothers me and you know it's not like I asked the questions once or twice, it was numerous times.

Zichi: Do you want a response?

Hyne: Just a moment please. And so I appreciate you being here and I appreciate the information but I also want it very clear that the Council is as good as the information that was given, and we make those decisions based on the information that's provided and so I just want to make that very clear. So I am pleased that you're here, we're identifying these issues and moving forward to resolve them for the community so thank you. Councilmember Zichi.

Zichi: We have since 2004 when we initiated the study process continually said we need to do things to prevent a crisis situation into the future. Nobody has ever said we don't need to do anything. What we've said is there's not a crisis yet and because you can't quite understand that, doesn't mean that it wasn't told to you. The problem here is that...

Hyne: Excuse me, excuse me, I am going to interrupt you. I am going to say...

Zichi: Why, I didn't interrupt you, let me finish.

Hyne: No I am going to interrupt; we are going to conduct this meeting in a civilized manner.

Zichi: May I finish?

Hyne: And, when I'm done.

Zichi: You were done.

Hyne: Excuse me, then I'm just going to say that we're going to conduct ourselves in a civilized manner.

Zichi: Fine, let me finish. In 2004 when we initiated the \$600,000 plan, we talked about this and talked about this, and there was angsting over how much money it was going to cost and why did we need to spend that money if there wasn't a crisis. We have to do this; we've had to do this for a long period of time. This is not new; this is just getting to the point where it's coming to a head. To continually repeat this is new information and you didn't know, is not true, period. You can keep saying it, it doesn't make it true.

Hyne: Are you finished?

Zichi: You're not, I know, but go ahead.

Hyne: I would like to say, I will speak for myself and for those who maybe weren't on the Council at the time, I did ask multiple times about the capacity, about the productivity of that plant, and how it would provide for future development and even sustain what we currently have. I was assured time and time again, and so I will state that, it's I'm sure in the minutes, I'm sure people that have been present, it's on the record, that has always been a consistent concern for the City and for the residents with regard also how it translates into our rate structure and providing adequate services, so I will state, I'm disappointed at Councilmember Zichi's comments because I am speaking very truthfully and I'm very sincere about that.

Zichi: I'm very disappointed in your comments too.

Hyne: Is there anyone, excuse me Councilmember, we're going to conduct ourselves civilized. That's the third time. Is there anyone else that wishes to address the Council at this time? Okay, thank you.

Allard: Would you like to continue Scott then? Thank you.

DeVries: Sure. We'll leave this project behind.

Allard: Before we go, if you're going to move to the next project, I'd like to make a comment and that is to thank the staff, Leroy Smith has taken a leadership role and scheduling along with his staff and Gary Haney and his staff both got together to get out there at 2:30 in the morning doing these controlled backups so we could televise these critical pieces of the pipe and I think both departments have served the City well in that respect and I'm very appreciative for that extra effort.

Hyne: And I would just like to follow up, I did see Mr. Smith downtown early, early, early. Well going into have my coffee meeting one early 6:00 morning and I have to say they were in bright and early and their day was just ending and when ours was beginning so they were up all through the night televising and doing a great job so thank you.

Smith: I was glad we were able to do that. There's always been that million dollar question. What is going on under the ground there.

Allard: And I was just glad to see the two departments working so effectively together in terms of using their respective expertise to pinpoint the nature of the problem that fit very nicely into the overall evaluation that Scott is now presenting to us.

Hyne: I have to say when I met them, they did work very well together and I have to say after an entire night of doing this sort of work they were very positive and had a very high opinion yet of each other, so I was very impressed, so thank you.

Smith: A little red eyed for some reason.

Hyne: Councilmember VanAllsburg.

VanAllsburg: Since you're moving on I had one question involving this particular project as well. The issue with the three feet of dirt on top of the pipe; a couple things come to mind with this, one is what happens if we can do anything and the pipe became exposed, what's the implication of that?

DeVries: You could lose the pipe which in that case the sewage would go into the river and the river would go into the waste water treatment plant. You would have to block things off on both sides, you would have to get some form of a pumping situation from the golf course across the river.

VanAllsburg: Okay, so basically you can't (tape turned over)

Farrier: As you know in Michigan there's a forty year cycle in water okay, if you take the Great Lakes water level and you take what goes on, I think this year you can verify all that if you've been around here four years what's happening this year you can probably say some years have not been like this, it's wet, it's been wet. The sub pump ran for three months longer than it ever ran before all those things. The ground water is coming back. In the process of the rise and fall is what is taking place. All over Michigan you go back to communities have built sewers and did a lot of these things, a long drain, I don't know how many of them that I've visited in this last year that have pipes totally exposed. In this case fortunately you have a cast iron pipe and many of them were clay. They're taking in creek, or all kinds of issues, you can't even imagine, that take place with it. So yes, so how does that rise and fall but, we don't know what that would put in, was it two feet or three feet at the point, we don't know.

Allard: I thought I might mention this, it's rather interesting I think and Bob can speak to this more directly but I think most of us are aware of the outcry about the poor conditions of our bridges throughout the country. A lot of talk about bridges and highway systems. Very little talk about what the sewer and water line infrastructure is actually like but Bob could you refresh my memory about the percentage of maybe the statistics on the nationwide the condition of the infrastructure underground, the utility infrastructure?

Farrier: As you know in the stimulus what's come out and what's been identified, keep in mind that back in the 70's when the EPA started funding sewers, prior to that many communities didn't even have much of a sewer system, so and I hate to say it, I was designing those at that point, and now I get to watch them get rebuilt. That's the kind of program that's taking place here and Scott is talking about a sewer that was started in the 40's and most of those that were in the 70's are now under complete rehab or replacement, just to give you an idea. When that program came, the federal government threw a lot of money out, the standards were kind of bypassing money and a lot of the sewer went into the ground very quickly. In that process there was a lot of things that degraded those pipes as communities expanded in the 70's and you go take your census and look at how the goal pattern has come and what happened was you serviced what was there, pretty soon you had a pump station here, you had a pump station there and those pipes were all designed for basically just sewer. When you start adding pump stations and turbulence, degradation, those were not accounted for and that's because the pipe was put in too shallow initially and then you have to have pump stations, and then the plant started to have different kinds of issues. Those all started impacting this, so we are really in a major impact, infrastructure life in the U.S.

Allard: My point is as the roads and bridges are the utilities are in just as bad of shape, if not worse.

Farrier: So anyway so...

Zichi: They're not visible.

Farrier: They're not visible, that's the thing is, the sad part is about infrastructure of utilities is that the only time you see them is when you're digging up your old road and you see a road and you pave it you get to see the results right away, yeah, unfortunately and it's more costly no question.

Allard: So I think the City was on the right road when it was you know authorizing these studies back in the mid 2000 time period, it's just that we haven't taken the action steps and that's, and frankly as your interim manager I never anticipated getting into these kinds of big time projects for what is normally considered a short duration, but I thought that the urgency was there, that it couldn't wait for your next manager in 2, 3, or 4 months to be appointed and start to get into this sort of thing, so I just jumped right into it and with the aid of staff and consultation with our engineers, we've been able to identify the big items that need addressing immediately.

Pratt: Well thanks for stepping up, I appreciate you doing this.

Allard: Well it's been a joint effort from all of us.

Pratt: Yeah, I know, I mean it's just for everybody, I appreciate it.

Allard: But let's get into the water, and we don't need to spend nearly as much time but I think that very quickly we can identify these other three big projects and what they mean for Williamston.

DeVries: The water reliability study that was completed in 2008 had identified three projects that were in the 0-2 year time frame, well one of those you're doing with the Industrial Park project, so that's already underway. You had initiated the north end water system improvements which we're calling that. That's Fuller Street, McCauley, Irving, Bismark, and a little bit on Putnam Street.

Allard: And the design for that is done.

DeVries: The design for this is completed and it's ready to go out for bid. The other project that I want to draw your attention to was High Street, there was two options there and I'll cover those. First of all the north end water main replacement, this is the entire area, it's not a street project, it's just a water main is in. It doesn't exactly show it here but the water mains are designed mostly off the edge of the road, it can be done in parts and I believe your current budget as it's set up that you would be doing possibly this leg here an L shape and then in the future you could do and L shape here, you can do an L shape here...

Allard: If I may interject, we were talking in the budget process back a year or so ago of about \$130,000 a year for each of the three segments, well the updated costs for that are more like \$200,000 for the first leg and that's followed by two \$150,000 legs, so it's a \$500,000 total project.

DeVries: The reason being is you've got the extra stretch up here and you had tried to get that into the work that the Road Commission is doing but the contractor did a nice job of ignoring you. The other portion is you know the major leg here, so....

Hyne: Can I interrupt for just a minute?

DeVries: Yes.

Hyne: When the Road Commission was here and we were discussing that project that was not to be done until those pipes and everything were taken care of. That was not to be done.

DeVries: Okay.

Hyne: I believe part of that is on City property, am I correct? Or no?

Allard: Well Gary maybe you could address that for us. I understand that the County was about two months ahead of schedule and...

Hyne: But the City, the Council gave specific direction on that, so I don't know what happened. What happened that that did not take place?

Allard: Gary can you enlighten us on all this?

Haney: Well they, like Tim just said they were two months ahead of schedule, they went ahead and milled and tore out the old curbs, which some of it wasn't no curbs there, and then they went ahead and poured all new curbs right on top of the old 2 inch main that was in there, it was like roughly 220-250 long part.

Hyne: But I have a question, did anybody see that taking place or was in communication with the Road Commission to know and to know the City had direction on that, we gave direction on that?

Haney: I was at the preconstruction meeting and definitely brought it to their attention that we wanted to do that. They were not to do that work down there until school was out and it was at the, you know they had their scheduling and stuff and that was not supposed to start till like June and they did it two months ago.

Hyne: Well when they first started doing it did we have anyone from the City contact them when we saw that taking place?

Haney: We notified them, and apparently, I'm not sure when, I was on vacation that week that they come in and poured that out and poured the curb, when I came back from vacation a week later that curb was in.

Hyne: I guess, I'm just going to say I'm going to ask without objection from the Council, the City Manager follow up on that because that was directed by the Council that that work was to be completed before that road project was initiated, and if I'm incorrect someone please correct me.

Pratt: No, you're right.

Hyne: But that was my understanding so, something fell through the cracks significantly here and we need to find out what it was so.

Allard: Well if I understand it correctly and I don't know about the timing, I'd be happy to look into that and follow up number one, but number two, I believe Gary our intention was then to put the water main under the road and...

Haney: We're going to have to directional bore it now instead of open cutting it.

Allard: Or I thought we were talking also about the possibility of doing it on the out lawn area between the curb and the sidewalk.

DeVries: That's where...

Haney: That's where it's designed, is behind the tree line.

Allard: Okay, I don't know how much has been lost by having...

Haney: There really hasn't been that much lost except for now we'll have to now instead of open cutting, we'll have to directional bore the new services under the road which in theory it might be a little bit cheaper to go ahead and directional bore the services under the road.

Allard: Now certainly it's going to be a greater interruption, an extended interruption to the residents over there as opposed to doing this more or less all at one time, you know they're just getting the one piece done and then we've got the City coming right back and they're going to say gosh, couldn't these two get together and do this simultaneously, but I think at least from a cost perspective there's not much difference.

Haney: No.

Pratt: But then they all want it done, so I don't imagine they're going to put much of a bitch to have it done.

Allard: But I will follow up with the County and find out you know how, where that communication dropped.

Hyne: Yeah, something dropped somewhere and it would be just...

Haney: I did talk to the contractor and he says well I didn't want to pay, I had the curb guys in here doing all this curb so we didn't want to pay the extra cost of coming and having them come back to bore that little bit so they went out there and poured that and I says well thanks I said you're right on top of my water main and he said we've got to keep progress because the water is bad and all this and I says well, I was gone, I said nobody notified the City, so the contractor knew about it but Ingham County Road Commission I talked to my engineer and he said yeah I see they poured that, I said yeah they kind of messed us up there I says because we were going to do that water main but...

Hyne: Well thank you for saying that.

Pratt: How come they came and took out 30 feet of it and put it right back in?

Haney: They had a water problem, the elevation or something.

Allard: Must have been working too fast.

Hyne: Well I would appreciate this because we need to find out what happened with that communication.

Allard: Yeah.

DeVries: The other thing that can happen with this small portion here packaged in with a larger part you may actually get better pricing on this anyways because you did just from the smaller part that the contractor was going to do from the Road Commission.

Haney: They haven't final coated yet though,

Hyne: Okay, we need to verify all this in a communication and see but I know there was extensive discussion.

DeVries: I don't think it was your staff's issue.

Hyne: No, no I'm not saying that, I'm just concerned that, with the Road Commission.

Fueka: They were given a direction they didn't bother with.

Hyne: Right they didn't communicate with our staff let's put it that way, so that's an issue. So, but thank you.

DeVries: Alright, this is set up so it could be done as one project if you want to, you could also do it that this is alternative in sections, and if you guys get pricing you could move forward on it or you could say hey, we'll just do you know the first leg and then we'll bid the other stuff out.

Allard: Just to show the importance of this project, we're looking at those north/south streets are two inch mains, the east/west streets are four inch mains and they're really undersized for proper water provisions for that area of town and that's why it was highlighted in the original study as being the first wave of projects to be done within the first two years, well the two years have now come and gone and I just want to bring to your attention. So we could piece meal this or we could try to work together, maybe try to attach it to a bigger bond issue with the water treatment plant as one option but you know again we need to, right now the objective is just to educate and get the project out there and then we'll talk about and I would suggest you know where do we go from there.

DeVries: The lines down these vertical streets here, north and south the four inch line being here to be replaced with a six inch, there's an eight down Church and then a six here, someday in the future you have replacement of the six inch line here to a twelve, so as a part of that the connection out here puts the twelve inch line segment in with a couple valves ready for you to connect on and go in the future.

Allard: So the replacement, what size would that be? Six inch, eight inch, combination?

DeVries: All the replacement pipes would be eight except for right over here that's 12 and then there's only like four to six houses up here on this line but put

something more with a six inch with a fire hydrant on the end would cause you stagnation problems, you have too much water sitting there stagnant.

Allard: Right, you don't want too big a pipe.

DeVries: And the other thing, what would drive this twelve inch to the north and move back around to the high school would be if you had a development or if they needed it over in that area.

Allard: Yeah, there's room for development that's why we want to put a twelve inch valve so we could upsize it at a later date if and when development occurs, but the rest of it need not be any bigger because there's no development opportunity, it's landlocked so to speak. It's fully developed.

DeVries: You can let that cost be born by the developer.

Allard: Right, right.

DeVries: This project estimate at a little over \$400,000 for if you did it all as one project, then you see since we have a design now, we go down to a 10% contingency factor for you and engineering costs if you were to have full planning inspection under one contract, this part's not initiated right now.

Allard: So at \$23,850 has already been expended. We've got the plans ready to go, so we're looking at about 521 for that. Okay, this is the next, this is the third of four projects.

DeVries: High Street, High Street currently has a four inch that's a dead end, you have another end of town where you have a lot of complaints when it comes to the iron and the quality of the water and that's because of the dead end. You have two options to fix it, one is to go through and you could loop this over here or to loop it back on itself, this costs more obviously to be out in the road potentially and the fact that it's a longer length of pipe.

Allard: Option A would be more desirable plus it's a little bit cheaper.

Pratt: And you have to have easements you said.

Allard: Yes with option A.

DeVries: And you have options for other properties, so you're not just stuck on one property, you've got a couple different ways that you can go after it.

Allard: Right.

Zichi: Option A does not, the cost does not include the cost of acquiring the easements?

DeVries: No, just construction. Sometimes cities are able to negotiate very favorably.

Allard: Especially when residents see the benefit of the project.

Pratt: Oh yeah.

Hyne: Councilmember Smith.

Smith: So why does the loop has to be as long as it was, why couldn't it loop back quicker?

DeVries: Basically what you've got to do is you've got to take the water that would be travelling up this line and force it to come all the way down here back to the system. You would create a spot here if it was connected you'd have that valve closed so that the water always has to loop through here and keep it circulated and fresh.

Smith: So you need the pipe that's coming out to Grand River.

DeVries: Yeah, what you're relying on is the demand from Grand River, the demand down this end of High Street to force this water to run through this line. Incidentally there's a ten inch line that crosses to the north end of town right there so you have another strong point of demand right there.

Allard: So there'd be a major improvement in the water over there with this kind of improvement.

Pratt: Can you explain that ten inch going to the north again please. You said you've got a ten inch coming off of High Street going north?

DeVries: Yeah, the City has let's see...

Pratt: Is that through El Wygant's property?

DeVries: Yes.

Allard: Could you go back to that slide?

Pratt: Okay.

DeVries: Yeah, there's a 10 inch here, there's a twelve inch in McCormick Park and there's another crossing the street.

Fueka: There's a six inch that goes across right here by the Catholic Church.

Pratt: Oh, okay.

Fueka: Three crossings.

DeVries: By Cedar Street.

Pratt: Okay, thank you.

DeVries: Alright the last thing that we mentioned in the study in 2008 that there was some things to take a look at and some improvements to do down here in the Deer Creek well field and what we've got is, these are all your wells in town shown on this, this would be about where the railroad tracks are, this is Putnam Street, Williamston Road out of town, Linn Road right here. The City hasn't had Well number nine was done prior to that there's a 40 acre farm that farm field that was acquired and part of that thought process was is there's a high area right in about here. It would be an ideal place for you to centralize things with your water works in the future so that's all set. These three wells are very close to Deer Creek and it's a bit of a concern, you want to protect yourself from flooding and so forth so one of the things they were designed back, dating back to the 1970's, today we probably wouldn't locate them exactly the way they are so you know we'd like to do some things with these and we can do some things to preserve the well heads, do some improvements at them, bring the piping back to the one location, have it centralized so that you could do some future water treatment, it's all in one spot, it's all efficient and then you know the wells, the water ??????. So we are, we have been speaking for fundamental permits for this, after the grant, we got a negative response on the first grant, but they did follow up and we'll go check something else out so we are working on that right now and if this isn't you know on the forefront of all the four projects we've brought to you but it's coming.

Allard: Why don't we go back to that prior slide real quick. Wells 5, 8, and 6 are lumped together as you can see close to Deer Creek and it is a lot closer to the water shed than what we'd like. In a heavy rain event you know, in a major rain event you could run a risk of some contamination to the aquifer which could then shut down the use of those wells for a time until they were properly sanitized and we wish to avoid that. You know we've been fortunate so far, serviced wells for many years but it's certainly less than ideal. Well #9 right now, if we were to tie that into a more central location on higher ground with 5, 8, and 6 we could blend all that water together and that would have some overall quality improvements to the whole system. So there's some definite advantages there. So really there's really three advantages; one is the relocate 5, 8, and 6 away from the river, second one is to take 9 and blend it with the other three for improved water quality, and thirdly there would be a perfect central location for future water treatment plant which is a step you would want to take if you have plans to go with the water treatment plant anyway and the water treatment plant would you know while it's a major investment for the community, you might find there could be support for that in the community if a survey were taken as an example that could be done or some sort of a vote of the people to you know if we got some costs together and we identified the advantages and benefits of a water treatment plant, it's something worth considering at some point in time.

DeVries: The other thing to note here is if you, wells 2 and 3 someday if on the future plans they are not higher producers, they're next to the railroad tracks right

there as a part of the things identified in the wellhead protection plan, you would likely down the road be mothballing these or putting them out of service and future explorations would be somewhere nearby this area, you would bring that into this area as well, somewhat centralizing things again. That covers it.

Hyne: Thank you very much. Good information.

Pratt: Thank you.

Hyne: Is there any other comments from Council at this time? Mr. Allard do you have any comments?

Allard: Well only that as you can see we've got some sizeable projects to be looking at, I would hope that we could get together possibly in a retreat if you'd like or some other form or fashion and talk about what we might do with this information and then also look at other sizable expenditures that could be contemplated such as renovation of the community center or even McCormick Park and the grant and the local share that's needed there. I mean I think we need to look at all these kind of big ticket items and hopefully as a Council make some decisions about you know what is the best use of the resources and what are the highest priorities and move forward. I'd kind of like to leave it in your court to some extent to direct me or the next permanent City Manager I would suggest to really begin to explore these things more in depth and make some decisions, get a plan together, and put it into action.

Hyne: I guess I would just say then over the next few weeks' people just contemplate and review this. Is there a disk available of that presentation?

DeVries: We can make that available to you.

Hyne: I was going to say it might be nice for the Council members to have that to kind of look at it and review and refresh thoughts.

DeVries: If you have any questions, direct them to Mr. Allard and we'll...

Hyne: Thank you. Councilmember.

VanAllsburg: Yeah, I have one follow up question, we've discussed a couple times the idea of trying to use the general fund because of our situation in the water system and having to raise our rates so much, that's come up before and I'm curious if you do a bond for water improvements or waste water improvements then you're paying a certain amount per month right, and so can that certain amount per month could that come from the general fund theoretically?

Allard: Yeah, you can use general fund money to support the water and sewer fund. Is that what you're getting at?

Hyne: Can I ask, because I've raised that question just to, not that it's the ideal situation but certainly in light of the rates and the issues that are presented, there is

a limit to funding. That's what I've raised and I was absolutely told it could be done, but absolutely not. Correct?

VanAllsburg: Right, the encouragement we got was you don't want to do that basically from the two guys that we had here.

Allard: But normally if you fund your water/sewer operations with water/sewer rates I mean and you don't want to deviate too much from that and then for one reason is that there's not exactly a direct relationship between the geographic boundary of the water/sewer system and that of the City limits, so you kind of have the City you know taxpayers somewhat subsidizing those that use the water/sewer system that live outside of the City, so that's one of the issues that's involved there.

Hyne: I know when Mr. O'Malia was in, we were talking with Mr. Traciak and although it was agreed yes that that's the ideal is to use it as an enterprise fund, self sustaining, however it is an option that can be considered and then what you would do is contract...

Allard: You can do an inner fund transfer between general fund and water and or sewer funds if you wish to do that.

Hyne: Because it was recommended that we set up a contract.

Allard: And we do have some bonding capacity, I mean something like 7.5 million dollars of bonding capacity.

Hyne: Councilmember Moody.

Moody: Is it possible to reach out into the other communities to subsidize our general fund?

Allard: Not likely, I mean if you're looking for a contribution from other governmental units it's not likely because then you're asking say a Williamstown Township to subsidize just a few of their own residents so you run the same problem but on the other side of the boundary.

Hyne: Alright any further discussion or we'll move forward. Yes.

Smith: Somewhat related, I would like to see before our next meeting when we're doing the final budget, all the stuff that you read that was not in writing of what was in the budget, the projects.

Allard: A list of those projects?

Smith: I would appreciate so that I could look at it again, because I can't even remember from three hours ago whether, which ones of these you said were...

DeVries: A lot of information.

Smith: Yeah, it needs to be included in this so.

Allard: What's in and what's out.

Smith: Right.

Hyne: Councilmember Moody.

Moody: I know we're going to talk more about funding it and ways to do it and stuff but in my mind reaching out to other communities, I know you can't do that because it's not all covered but if we invested our general money, can you charge people outside the City different rates than you can people in the City to make up the difference? They're outside the City limits, and we use general fund money to offset...

Allard: I haven't seen that done, I'd be surprised if you could do it but that's an interesting idea.

Moody: That would be a fairer way to do it at least.

Allard: I will say that there's, you know what, I would say the answer is likely yes because now that I'm thinking about it going back to my days with the City of Grand Rapids, they're doing that same thing right now, they have one fee for their residents and another fee for outlying suburbs and even that can vary and they do it based upon the systems from the waste water treatment plant because there's additional miles of pipe and readiness to serve and so forth, so I'm correcting myself, there is precedent for charging outside communities the higher rate than City residents.

Smith: Is that because those outside communities actually contracted with the City and so then they're paying a different, that's really not the same as...

Allard: It's not quite the same but there is some rationale that could be built upon possibly and maybe there is court cases, but you're right, you know these are contract communities and they charge that higher rate to everybody in the community but it seems to me that there's an analogy to be made between what is being done in that case versus what I think Michael had in mind in his suggestion. It's certainly an issue that would take some legal investigation.

Hyne: Councilmember VanAllsburg.

VanAllsburg: Yeah, do we own, you mentioned several times that you've televised pipes, do we own that technology?

Allard: Yes.

VanAllsburg: Is that something that all communities own or is that something unusual that we have?

Allard: No, you know I'm not sure how it breaks out percentage wise but you know certainly virtually all the larger communities do have that, it's a little unusual to have smaller communities but...

Fueka: It's not uncommon at all for a community to have their own tv system because 90% of the time, because you're only doing it to investigate a problem if you were to try to do your whole system that would eat up all their time, it just depends on the use of some of them, they have everything and they do it all so it just depends on you know what value it is to you as to where you want to put that effort at.

VanAllsburg: Okay, I'm throwing it out because this is the second time I've seen something about how communities are supposed to start trying to share to cut costs, they are trying to start sharing things and occurred to me that that technology might be something we could share like with Webberville maybe or whoever if they didn't have it.

Allard: Gary and I have had some conversations about that sort of thing and developing hourly rates, where we would maintain ownership so we can make sure it's maintained properly, but then we would have some hourly rate charge for times when we're not using equipment that could offset our expenses so you know I believe we're really on the same...

VanAllsburg: So you're already thinking of that.

Allard: Yup, and the other thing I might mention is if I recall my conversations with Gary earlier, I believe we already televised about 70% of the system and we've been systematically going at it with I think pretty much the older sections of the system first and for instance we were looking at tapes for High Street where we know we've got a fracture in the sewer line and we found two fractures and two cracks within a 141 foot distance and now we're investigating what we can do to fix that and get it corrected so we definitely make good use of this and I'm glad we've got that information available.

Hyne: Okay, are we all set? Well thank you to everyone for the information tonight. Thank you, appreciate it. Thank you Mr. Haney, thank you C2AE, thank you Mr. Allard, I know this is a team effort so, appreciate it.

Allard: Yeah, well thank you gentlemen for coming and all the work you put into that. Scott, nice job, thank you.

~~Scott DeVries presented the Council with a power point presentation of the water/sewer needs in the community. He pointed out the critical areas in the sewer system that need repaired or replaced.~~

~~Mayor Hyne commented that she was unaware of how critical the repairs were and how close to capacity the City is.~~

~~Manager Allard commented that he wants to plan a retreat with Council to identify and prioritize projects.~~

~~Council Member Smith commented that she wants to see a list of projects that need to be done before the next Council meeting.~~

~~Councilman Moody asked if people outside the City limits could be charged a different rate since money may have to come out of the general fund to pay for improvements.~~

~~Manager Allard stated that he would look into it.~~

11. Discussion Items

11a. Boy Scouts use of old fire station for haunted house:

A written update was provided by Director Aniol for Council review.

Member Pratt stated that NIESA has decided to allow the Boy Scouts to use the old fire hall pending City approval, liability insurance, and other stipulations.

Manager Allard commented that he is planning to have the building inspected as well as consulting the MML Liability and Property Pool for insurance purposes.

13. Staff Reports

13a. City Manager:

Manager Allard reported that the City is finished with its part of the Gracie's Place liquor license. The street lighting agreement was signed and sent to DTE immediately after the May 11th meeting, but the City is still waiting for them to install the light by the fire station. He reported that many communities are dedicating their storm sewers to the Ingham County Drain Commission. There are some issues with turning them over and he is going to look into it further.

13b. City Attorney:

Attorney Toskey reported that Attorney Perrone is actively involved with the Granger issues. She also informed the Council that they should look into their pension plan contribution costs to be better prepared. The Fraternal Order of Police negotiations will be beginning soon.

13c. Treasurer:

A budget printout for May was submitted for Council review.

13d. Building Inspector:

A written report was submitted for Council review.

13e. Police Chief:

Monthly statistics were submitted for Council review.

14. Audience Participation:

Terri Campbell commented that she would like to see the information of the handouts from action item 9f.

15. Council Member Comments:

Councilman Zichi commented he saw the play at the Williamston Theater and it was great.

Councilman Pratt gave his condolences to the families of Lloyd Hamlin, Tim Hruska, and David Allen Cassidy. He reminded everyone that Jubilee begins soon.

Councilman VanAllsburg commented that he and Sue Nichani are looking to start up a Bocce game at the RiverHouse Inn. He stated that there will be an ArtsLeague meeting soon and encouraged people to see Flyover at the Theater. He thanked Manager Allard for his work with the City.

Councilman Siciliano gave his condolences to the families of Lloyd Hamlin, John McGraw, and Tim Hruska. He also asked about the replacement of the steel fencing at the northwest corner of Putnam Street.

Councilman Moody expressed his condolences to the families of Lloyd Hamlin, John McGraw, and Tim Hruska and added that Manager Allard is doing a great job.

Mayor Hyne congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Shuck for their achievements. She added that the Williamston Theater has received several awards. She expressed her condolences to Kathy McGraw and her family, and commented that she spoke with Lloyd Hamlin during the Memorial Day parade. She also expressed her condolences to Tim Hruska's family.

16. Adjournment:

Motion by **Moody**, second by **Pratt**, to adjourn. **Motion passed by voice vote.**

***Meeting Adjourned at 10:31 p.m.**

Respectfully Submitted by: _____
Holly M. Thompson, City Clerk

Michelle A. Hyne, Mayor

Date Approved: _____